



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## THE ANN ARBOR SYMPOSIUM

Through the courtesy of the University of Michigan, reprints of the symposium held at the Classical Conference, Ann Arbor, March 27, "on the value of humanistic, particularly classical, studies as a preparation for the study of law," were sent recently to the members of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South. The papers included in the pamphlet are of importance and interest not only to classical teachers but to all educationists. The authors are not Latin or Greek specialists, but prominent members of the Chicago or the Detroit bar, who, versed in all the details of their profession and knowing exactly what mental qualities and equipment are requisite in its practice, are in a position to know what kind of training is the best preliminary to it. Their discussion of the question will impress every reader as eminently fair and unprejudiced. The whole symposium has a judicial tone which compares favorably with the illogical fervor of many pro-classical harangues. These men do not start with the thesis that a classical training is an indispensable preliminary to a successful career at the bar. They point out that many have become good lawyers without any classical training and some without any training at all. But these are the exceptions. For the great majority they are agreed that a long and rigorous preliminary training is necessary. To decide what the character of this course should be they "weigh, compare, and contrast" (to quote from one of the papers) the claims of the different subjects in the school and college curricula: classics, modern languages, mathematics, natural sciences, and so forth. They do not all favor an exclusively classical course, they do not all give the classics the first place, but every classical teacher will be as much gratified by the high rating given his subject as he will be pleased by the sound practical reasons on which this estimate is based. The emphasis throughout the discussion is laid upon the value of classical study in training the judgment and in developing a precise and effective use of language. The knowledge which men with classical training have of the numerous Latin terms occurring in legal literature and the influence of Roman upon modern law are, rightly we think, treated as matters of minor importance for the question in hand.